/6 cont./

*532 the rolls there is put on, with a strong lacing, a second spherical roll, which runs out into a point at the bottom (Figs. 18, 21, 22, 23 /see p.48 /, Fig. 45 /see p.49 /) or in an attached foot (Fig. 24 /see p.48 /, Figs. 28 and 34 /see p.49 /). The feet come in all forms from the short stump to the fully fashioned foot (Fig. 28 /see p. 49 /). Worthy of note is the great exaggeration of the calves, thighs, and hips in the case of the second and third forms, /7/ and parallel with it goes the formation of /Fig. 29 appears here/ buttocks often assuming enormous dimensions (Figs. 23, 24b /see p.48 /, Figs. 28b, 30, 34b /see p.49 /), two phenomena which are lacking in the first form. They are explicable by a comparison with the body shapes of the Indians (Fig. 29 a and b [142] [301] /see p. 12/). They possess extremely strong musculature on the thighs, the calves stand out prominently because of the tightly tied calf-bands of the young people, and even the cushion of fat on the seat is exceedingly strongly developed. The ideal of the [826] Indians is the strongest possible development of these phenomena and this ideal is apparently represented in the figures.

Only one figure falls outside of these three types (Fig. 30); it probably arose out of an extension of the second form. Stretching downward from the upper projections there are two long cylinders which remain uniformly thick to the bottom and are cut off horizontally.

The torso shows nothing remarkable in the case of the male figures. It has the deeply bored navel which is surrounded by indented painting. On the other hand, the torso of the female figures is singularly formed in that it juts out into a plate, sometimes projecting out quite far, on which the navel is found. The apron is [142] [297] attached below this plate. This phenomenon probably goes back to the protrusion of the belly caused by the tightly drawn bast apron, as was sometimes to be seen (Fig. 31 /see p. 12/).

An equally difficult subject is the representation of the arms and breasts; I must deal with them together, since it is not immediately obvious which of the two is represented.

1 [see p 12--Analyst]

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142 [862] Very distended abdomens, probably a result of the predominantly vegetable diet, are not a rarity, especially among the male sex; almost throughout the children of both sexes have a drumlike distended abdomen (Pl. 11, Ill. 4; Pl. 12, Ill. 2; Pl. 43, Ill. 2; Pl. 51, Ill. 2). The musculature of the abdomen among the men is usually so well developed that its individual parts are visible under the skin (Pl. 36; 38, Ill. 1). The pelvis is narrow; girls and maidens in particular have pelves that are no broader than those of the male sex, and even those of the women are not essentially broader than those of the men. The strikingly broad pelvis of one woman observed by me is an exception, contrary to Ehrenreich, who describes them as figures tending toward broadness (1). Hand in hand with this slight develop-

1. Page 119. On page 101, however, he describes the hips of the women as relatively narrow.

ment in the breadth of the pelvis goes the almost total absence of a waist (Pl. 16; 17; 42, Ill. 1), which is occasionally clearly present only among women /183/ (Pl. 42, Ill. 3). Peculiar to the male sex is the often strongly prominent inguinal line (Pl. 36; 44, Ill. 1).

The paddings of fat over the glutei are generally normal. Where they are more strongly developed (Pl. 16), the accumulation of fat appears more in the lower parts. A well-developed [826 832] padding of fat is part of the Indians' ideal of beauty.

The Arms. As far as the length of the upper and lower arms is concerned, the upper arm seems to be proportioned like ours; the lower arm, on the other hand, seems long in relation to the upper arm (Pl. 43, Ill. 1), and the female sex has proportionately longer lower arms than the male (Pl. 17). The musculature of the upper arm is extraordinarily well developed among the men (Pl. 15, Ill. 1; 36; 43, Ill. 3); among young men and boys, as well as among the female sex, on the other hand, it is only slightly developed, so that one is obliged to call

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140 them thin-armed (Pl. 11, Ill. 4; 17; 38, Ill. 2; 47, Ill. 2).
[147] Quite obviously, the powerful development among the married men is the result of rowing and of tree-cutting for the planting. On the lower arm among the adult men, the stronger development of the inner muscle (toward the elbow) is striking (Pl. 36, Ill. 1; 49, Ill. 1); among the women, on the other hand, the outer muscle is more strongly developed (Pl. 17). Hands and fingers are small in comparison with ours.

The legs. The women, in comparison with the men, have shorter legs, whereas the proportion between thigh and calf does not differ essentially for the two sexes. The legs in general, especially in youth, are gracile. The individual bulges of the muscles on the thigh, however, are relatively prominent under the skin (Pl. 44, Ill. 1). A further phenomenon is restricted to the children and young people; in later years it gradually recedes and is only rarely visible. This is a marked prominence
[301] of stretches of skin on the inner side of the thigh, just above the knee joint, common among our children as well, which is probably caused by the strong pressure of the cotton bands worn around the calves as a sign of the unmarried state, which are crocheted directly on the body and are cut off and renewed only when they have become too tight and cut deeply into the leg (Pl. 11, Ill. 4; 12, Ill. 2; 38; 42, Ill. 1; 43, Ill. 1; 44, Ill. 1). This
[826] [832] marked bulging of the parts above the knee is shown particularly among the clay dolls and is apparently regarded as beautiful (Pl. 8). The legs always grew straight; I never saw knock-knees; only two men showed bowlegs, namely, bowed lower legs (Pl. 15, Ill. 4b, and Pedro). The fetlocks are narrow (1); the foot

1. See under "Distinguishing Ornamentation": calf and ankle bands /see pp. 120 -123/.

is generally compact and well formed. The position of the foot, as among us, is outward, which is shown in the illustrations, and only rarely inward /184/ (Pl. 16; 42, Ill. 3; see Ehrenreich, p. 101). In walking they are likewise placed outward. I never

142 /184 cont./ In walking they are likewise placed outward. I never
[181] observed the frequently reported manner of walking, namely, that on the narrow paths one foot is placed in front of the other, although I conducted studies on this for days, walking behind different Indians on narrow Indian paths. Only if a tuft of grass interfered with the toes were these turned inward. Ehrenreich states that the second toe is the longest (p. 101) and that the fifth conspicuously recedes (p. 104). About the latter I did not observe anything, but in various cases I found that the great toe was considerably shorter than the second toe, as Steinen also observed on the Xingu. The great toe may shoot off far to one
[182] side. Apparently great individual differences must occur in foot formation, for the Indians recognize with certainty in the shape of the footprint in the sand (which probably also depends on the different way of stepping) the owner of the foot.

146 The bodies of the Indians generally give a well-nourished impression. It has already been noted above (p. 50) that a drum-like distended stomach is the rule among children, though the rest of the body does not by any means give an impression of weakness. Very well nourished persons (Pl. 44, Ill. 1) are regarded as the ideal of the Indians. Poorly nourished, positively emaciated persons are rare (Pl. 37, Ill. 1, the tallest). Thin women predominate by far, and such emaciation usually occurs in old age. In Villages 5 and 27 I saw a few very old people who were emaciated almost to skeletons (see also Ehrenreich, page 104).

147 Good nourishment gives the Indians good strength, which is hardened by rowing, work in the plantings, and practice in wrestling matches, so that even young people with slightly developed arm musculature have great endurance in rowing and often do surprisingly well in wrestling.

834 The sexual parts are visible only among the men. The foreskin of the penis in front of the glans is wound roll-like with a cotton thread; in this way the penis lies ball-shaped inside the skin, shortened, so that the entire male sexual organ, together with the testicles visible through the scrotum, gives the appearance of three balls (Pl. 36; 38, Ill. 2; 43, Ills. 1 and 3; 49, Ill. 1).

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142 The skin is thin and delicate and feels very soft, a regular tropical skin, such as the Whites in the tropics also have. A certain part of this may also be due to the oiling of the skin. The
[302] color of the skin is difficult to determine, since the Indians mostly go about painted or even with an over-all coating of oil color. The hot sun, which shines with particular intensity on the sandbanks, burns the parts exposed to it the most, such as upper arms, chest, shoulders, belly, and thighs, so that here the skin is considerably darker (Nos. 26-28 on the Martin Chart, with a touch of violet) than on the protected parts of the body, such as the inner side of the upper arm, etc. (No. 25). The cheeks are strikingly light, mostly /Pl. 37 appears here/ /185/ only No. 21, and among many definitely sallow, yellowish (Nos. 18-19). Whether this is the result of pathological conditions I am unable to say, the phenomenon was frequent, especially among young people and girls. The actual skin-color can be seen only under the cotton bands, especially under the calf bands; here it is No. 17. The palms of the hands (Nos. 13-15) and soles of the feet
[292] (Nos. 10-16) are very light, almost as among us. The women often seemed lighter than the men, undoubtedly a result of the fact that they live more in the shadows of the houses and, when they go out, generally put on their net coverings. My Indian rowers, too, in the course of months took on a lighter coloring
826 under the clothing. I did not see albinos. The ideal of the Karajá Indians is a skin as light as possible; they particularly appreciated my white skin color, and they themselves wanted to be entirely white (see the role of the Whites in the legends).

147 A particular body odor is probably characteristic of the Indians; it is rather strong and unpleasant to us. It cannot be
[302] said, however, how much of it is due to the rancid oil on the skin and in the hair.

142 The hair. The head hair is generally straight; hair hanging down long, however, if it is not combed out for a long time, becomes wavy in the case of men and women (Pl. 17; 36; 42,
[302] Ills. 1 and 3). If it is freshly combed and oiled, it hangs down smooth naturally. The formation of curls is relatively frequent; among men I observed it ten times; among women, on the

[TEXT CONTINUES ON P. 55]